

# Solid Waste and Recycling

## Background

A solid waste is defined in New Jersey's Solid Waste Regulations<sup>1</sup> as any garbage, refuse, sludge, or any other waste material that is not exempted pursuant to these regulations. The definition includes a wide variety of materials that have served or can no longer serve their original intended use that are discarded or intended to be discarded, accumulated in lieu of being discarded, or burned for energy recovery. Solid waste includes residential, commercial, and institutional solid waste generated within a community, which is termed municipal solid waste, or MSW. Solid waste also includes bulky waste, such as tree trunks, auto bodies, demolition or construction materials, appliances, furniture and drums. Certain solid wastes are classified as hazardous wastes, and are subject to specific management requirements.<sup>2</sup> Certain other materials are exempted from the solid waste definition pursuant to New Jersey's Recycling Regulations.<sup>3</sup>

Historically, solid waste was disposed of with relatively unsophisticated methods, including the use of local dumps where waste often was stored for long periods of time in the open air and periodic open burning was practiced to reduce volume. At one time, New Jersey had more than 400 landfills. Many of these were small, privately operated sites, and some were poorly managed. In addition to dumps, waste was incinerated, both at relatively large central facilities and at numerous small facilities such as apartment houses. This incineration was essentially uncontrolled; no technology was used to minimize emissions of particles, acid gases or other pollutants.

With the advent of new pollution-control laws, the practice of waste disposal changed. New Jersey began regulating the handling of solid and hazardous waste in 1970. At that time and up until the early 1980s, New Jersey received large amounts of waste from other states; it is estimated that more than 12 million tons of waste per year, much of it from New York and Pennsylvania, were deposited in New Jersey. By the late 1980s, state regulations required the closing of many landfills and incinerators, causing the amount of waste disposed of in New Jersey to decline to less than 6 million tons per year. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, a new generation of MSW incinerators featured greatly improved emissions controls. During this period, new, state-of-the-art landfills

replaced older facilities. Also, by the mid-1990s, due to the New Jersey State-wide Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act of 1987, recycling of many items, including glass and metal containers and many types of paper, increased substantially.

Today, the DEP's solid waste management regulations include environmental controls for waste management practices; planning and financing of facilities and systems for waste reduction; recycling; resource recovery, destruction and disposal; and economic regulation and integrity review of the entities involved in waste management. New Jersey's hazardous waste management regulations parallel the federal hazardous waste regulations that were established through the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984. They provide for the identification of waste classified as hazardous; the registration of hazardous waste generators, transporters, and treatment, storage and disposal facilities; the establishment of the cradle-to-grave manifest tracking system for all hazardous waste shipments; as well as environmental controls on hazardous waste management facilities.

The DEP receives information from disposal facilities on the amounts of wastes disposed, and from municipalities on the amounts of materials recycled. Additional data are also collected from industry sources.

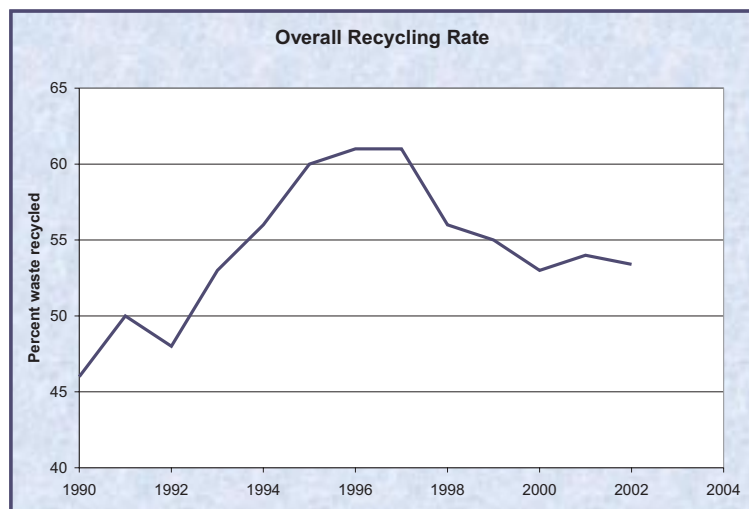
## Goals

The DEP has consistently sought to lower the amount of waste generated per person in the state and to increase recycling rates to as much as 50 percent of the municipal waste stream. It encourages the collection and proper disposal of abandoned or illegally dumped scrap tires, which are potential breeding sites for mosquitoes, and seeks to establish a market development policy and product stewardship principles for used electronic parts from computers, televisions, and other electronic devices. DEP also supports legislation and the development of new rules regarding mercury to ensure that mercury-containing switches are removed from discarded motor vehicles. Discarded vehicles represent a significant portion of the metals waste that is recycled for use by iron and steel manufacturing facilities, and the mercury these vehicles contain can contaminate the recycled material and harm public health.

## Status and Trends

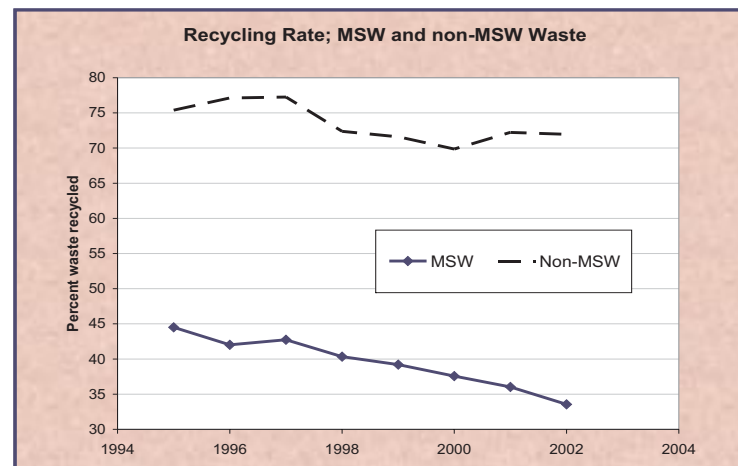
In 2002, New Jersey generated 19.3 million tons of solid waste and recycled 10.3 million tons, or 53 percent of the total amount generated. This recycled material includes not only glass, cans, plastic and newspapers from municipal waste, but also scrap iron, concrete, wood and other items from commercial waste. The 9 million tons of solid waste that were not recycled were disposed of in the following manner: 1.5 million tons (17 percent of the disposed total) incinerated in state, 3.8 million tons (42 percent of the disposed total) landfilled in New Jersey, and 3.7 million tons (41 percent of the disposed total) landfilled out of state.

In the early 1990s, New Jersey established a goal of recycling 60 percent of the total waste stream. It exceeded this goal in 1996 and 1997 with a total recycling rate of 61 percent. At that time, many county and municipal recycling programs were collecting plastics, tin and bimetal cans, white goods (e.g. refrigerators), used motor oils, yard waste, and other materials, and the DEP was confident that a recycling goal of 65 percent of the total waste stream could be achieved. Unfortunately, recycling rates have declined since 1997, particularly for the recycling of MSW. See figures.

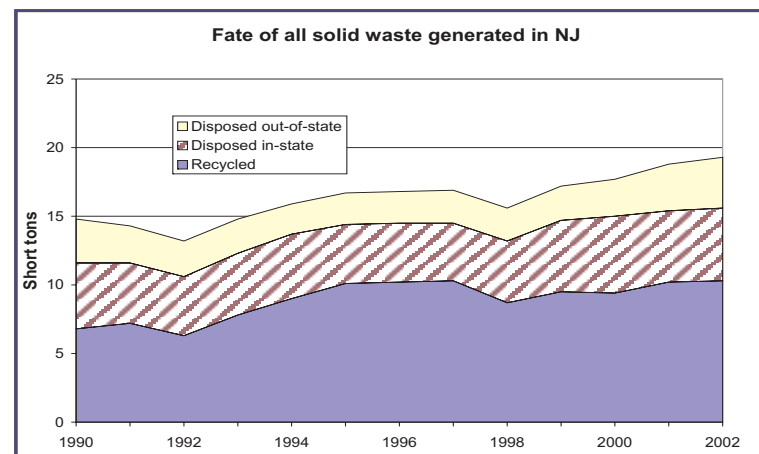


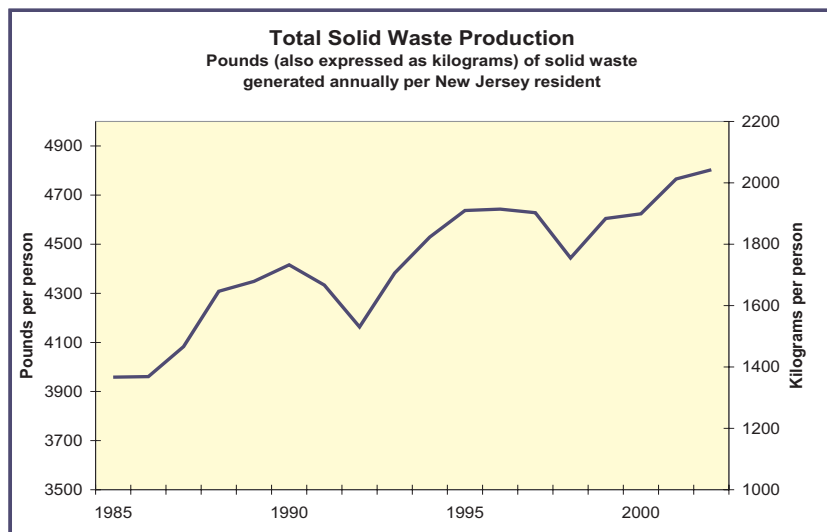
A major factor in the decline in recycling rate was a 1997 federal court decision that led to the deregulation of the solid waste system in the state, which had given counties control over their waste flow and had enabled them to fund

significant recycling programs. The cessation of a state tax that supported the provision of grant monies to local recycling programs also led to less promotion of recycling.



As recycling rates decline and the amount of solid waste generated per person increases, more waste must be disposed of in landfills or incinerators. See figures below.





### More Information

The solid waste generation and recycling data are compiled annually by the DEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Bureau of Recycling and Planning. These data are available on the NJDEP Web page at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/dshw/recycle/stats.htm>. Information concerning these data can be obtained by contacting the Bureau of Recycling and Planning at 401 East State Street, P.O. Box 414, Trenton, NJ 08625 or (609) 984-3438.

### References

<sup>1</sup> See N.J.A.C. 7:26-1, et seq.

<sup>2</sup> See N.J.A.C. 7:26G-1 et seq.

<sup>3</sup> See N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1, et seq.

### Outlook and Implications

Through the Clean Communities and Recycling Grant Act, signed into law in 2002, the DEP is providing funds to towns and counties in an effort to increase recycling rates. In September 2004, it announced \$3.6 million in municipal and county grants to help local recycling programs recover more materials for reuse. This law also makes additional funding available for anti-litter programs in municipalities.

DEP is also updating its Statewide Solid Waste Management Plan to identify ways to increase recycling and composting, as well as to improve source reduction and the removal of household hazardous waste from the normal disposal stream.